

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE
Week ending the 25th August 1906.

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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE Tanta executions call forth the following from the *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 17th August:—

SOLTAN,
Aug 17th, 1906.

The Tanta executions.

Is it by cruel and devilish conduct like this that you Englishmen have come to be called civilized? Have you not cast a stain of infamy on civilization by your conduct in this matter? Do you suppose that the Egyptians or the Islamic world will be terrified by this heartless conduct of yours? The whole world now regards you with hatred. The Moslem world is sure at one time or other to take its revenge on you for this cruel conduct. This incident only paves the way to your fall and to the rise of the Egyptians and other Islamic races.

2. The following is an extract from the *Rosnama-i-Mukaddas Hablul Mateen* [Calcutta] of the 17th August:—

ROSNAMA-I-MUKAD-
DAS HABLUL MATEEN.
Aug. 17th, 1906.

Persian politics.

The Persian residents of Calcutta, on hearing that the Shah has granted a parliamentary government to his people, proceeded in a body to the Persian Consulate to offer their congratulations to His Majesty for the boon conferred on the Persians.

Mr. Nozi (?) and other Belgians employed in the Customs Department have done some mischief to Persia. Even the poorest people of Europe cannot tolerate the ill-treatment which the richest Persians receive at the hands of the Europeans in Persia. In spite of that, it is to be admitted that the Belgians have considerably improved the Customs Department of the Persian Government. It is Mr. Nozi who finally settled the boundary question of Persia, but it is to be regretted that he does not interfere with the question of the southern frontier and thinks it impolitic to pick a quarrel with Persia's southern neighbours. Perhaps he thinks that he, like some Persians, owes his present employment to their favour, although he does not fear them. It is, however, evident that it is due to the skilful management of Mr. Nozi that the Customs Department of Persia is in no way inferior to that of any other civilized Government. We say, therefore, that the first duty of the Premier of Persia is to employ some ablest hands for carrying out the work of internal reforms. In carrying out the work of reform, Persia ought to follow the example of Japan and Siam. The revolutionary movement of the *ulama* of Persia has falsified the assumption of some European writers that Islam is naturally averse to a national progress of the people professing that religion. Had Islam been opposed to civilization, its leaders would not have headed that movement. Perhaps it is well known to the Premier that the employment of Russians, Germans and English in the service of the Persian Government will surely have the effect of a poison on the country and its people. So unless absolutely necessary, no European should be entrusted with any post of responsibility, because all Europeans are politically one and the same. Besides, since the last Russo-Japanese war, the feeling of the Europeans towards the Asiatics has undergone a change. They now think that their true interest lies in keeping the Asiatics under their thumb. Persia should also take care not to employ in her service any of the neutral powers of Europe, since these are under the complete control of one or the other of the three big powers. To employ any of them, therefore, means an increase of the political influence of one of these powers. The growing increase of Russian influence in Persia since the Belgians got a foothold in that country clearly supports the above assertion. These Belgians brought about by their intrigues a civil commotion in Siam which resulted in the execution of some of its faithful servants. They were about to do similar mischief in Persia, but they failed in their plot. In fact, these people always try to make the Persians their tools to carry out their designs and to ensure their success.

The best policy for the Persians would, therefore, be to employ the Japanese in the service of the State, as they are expected not only to do more work for less pay, but to carry out the work of reform more promptly than any Europeans would do. They would also do their work with honesty and straightforwardness, unlike the Europeans, since they bear no malice or hostile feeling towards the Persians. Besides, the Japanese having received their education in Europe, have adopted all that is good in the

latter continent without imitating its vices, and are thus better suited for the service of Persia than the Europeans, who hesitate to teach their special sciences and arts to foreigners. The Japanese, on the other hand, feel a pride in imparting all that they themselves know.

The paper lays special stress on the desirability of opening political relations by an exchange of Ambassadors between the two Courts, and, if possible, to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with that country, paying no heed to the flattery of the Europeans. Japan is anxious to form such relations with the Asiatic potentates.

As regards the education of Persian youths, the paper says that from the political, economic, social and religious point of view, it is better that they should receive their education in Japan than in Europe, as they will, in that case, be protected from imitating the vices of European civilization and thus ruining their character.

From what we have said above, we do not mean that we are altogether against the employment of Europeans in Persia, or to the sending of Persian boys to Europe for education, but what we mean is that for several considerations it is desirable for Persia to adopt the above policy. The truth is that, unless strict supervision is exercised, no satisfactory result is likely to accrue from sending Persian students either to Europe or to Japan. In the same way, unless strong men, whether Europeans or Japanese, are appointed to carry on the work of the State, administrative efficiency cannot be looked for. At any rate, political relations between Persia and Japan are indispensably necessary.

The same paper gives the translation of the article published in the *Times of India* on the subject of the proposed treaty between Russia and England regarding their respective spheres of influence in Persia.

A correspondent of the same paper says that the Russian Government has recently made the Muhammadan population of Shirwan to leave that town in order to make room for the Russian Christians. Some political motive seems to underlie this action of Russia.

SOLTAN
Aug. 17th, 1906.

3. The *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 17th August cannot regard with unqualified pleasure the news cabled by Reuter that the Shah of Persia has granted self-government to his subjects. For education is still very backward in that country, and the members of the new Legislative Assembly are therefore likely to be self-seeking and incapable of combination into stable political parties, without which constitutional government cannot be carried on. For a State so backward as Persia now is, popular government is likely to end in a failure.

BNARAT MITRA,
Aug. 18th, 1906.

4. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 18th August regrets that while Persia, which is educationally a much more backward country than India, has got a Parliament, the Government here should feel frightened at the idea of a reform of the Viceroy's Council.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

JASOHAR,
Aug. 15th, 1906.

5. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 15th August speaks of the nuisance caused to respectable citizens by the police permitting a group of gamblers to flourish unchecked at the Rupganj bazar in Narail.

SANDHYA,
Aug. 17th, 1906.

6. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 17th August narrates how on the evening of the 15th August last, a young Bengali lad named Matindranath Mustaffi was sought to be abducted by a gang of four men while he was on his way home along Chowdhry's Lane off Shambazar Street in Calcutta.

SANDHYA,
Aug. 20th, 1906.

7. The stories of attempted kidnapping at Shambazar and its neighbourhood, one of which is noticed in paragraph 6. above, furnish the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 20th August with an opportunity of drawing the attention of Government to the necessity of reforming the Calcutta Police and

specially its detective branch, which, it says, is now taken up too much with scenting political crimes, to the neglect of its more pressing duties.

8. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 21st August speaks of the indignation against the police which has been created in the public mind in consequence of a succession of cases of attempted abduction and of persons missing, and consequently supposed to have been abducted, having cropped up in the city in the course of the past few days. Besides the cases of the lad Matindra and the man Narayan Das (the employé of the Moisedal Estate), and the night editor of the *Amrita Basar Patrika*, a fourth case is that of a boy of No. 31-1, Jhamapukur Lane, who went to school as usual on Saturday last and has not since returned. Rumour also has it that a girl with ornaments on her person has been kidnapped at Champatola, and that at Kumartuli also a man has fallen a victim to an outrage of this kind.

The paper concludes by counselling the citizens to look to their own efforts and not to those of the police for protection. The lads in each quarter of the town should organise themselves into groups, and, armed with *lathis*, should parade the lanes and alleys at night.

9. The same paper mentions, for the information of the Calcutta Police, the case of one Ram Dhan Ahir, aged about 40, a servant, who on the 19th August last, at about noon, left the house of Babu Bhutnath Chakravarti, No. 12-2, Thakurdas Palit's Lane, in order to return to the house of his master, Babu Charn Chandra Mukerji, No. 20, Pathuriaghata, but did not turn up, and has up to this time eluded all efforts at search.

10. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 22nd August gives the following cases of lads missing and supposed to have been kidnapped in Calcutta in the course of the past few days :—

(1) Kali Charan, the son of Babu Bonamali Chakravarti, late Dewan of the Toshakhana at Government House, Calcutta.

(2) The 14-year old boy of Dr. Jodu Nath Sen, of Hogulkuria.

The two following cases of men who were sought to be kidnapped but were rescued are also mentioned :—

(1) Joges Chandra Basu, grandson of Rakhal Basu, of No. 11, Akhoy Dutt's Lane, Nimtolla.

(2) Khetra Mohan Mitra, of Sikdarbagan.

The paper concludes by remarking that it is most strange that while serious incidents like these are happening, it has never transpired that the police had any part in rescuing any of the victims. A terrible panic has taken possession of men's minds. Do the miscreants responsible for these outrages bribe the constables, or is there a deeper conspiracy lurking behind? All sorts of guesses are being indulged in. The Daroga, Haldar Babu, in going to report these cases of kidnapping of boys in the city to the Commissioner of Police, received a rebuke from the latter to the effect that unless he could prove these cases, he would be prosecuted under section so and so. A vigilance committee has been formed in the Simla quarter of the city, and it is desirable that more such committees should be started in the other parts of the town. Waiting for assistance from the police will not do.

11. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 18th August speaks of the increasing prevalence of thefts in Khulna both at sadar and the mufassal, and then goes on to point out that, although the Police Commission reported against head-constables being permitted any further to do investigation work, for the past two or three years there have been two jemadars at Khulna sadar thana, Molamdi Shekh and Hriday Ghosh by name, who undertake enquiries into many theft cases, with results which may be easily guessed. It is not easy to see what the District Superintendent of Police finds in them to have kept them at this one thana for such a long time.

Continuing, the paper writes that there is a bad character in the village of Maheswarpasa who has been twice in jail for an offence under section 110. While he was in jail, there were not many thefts in the village.

SANDHYA,
Aug. 21st, 1906.

SANDHYA.

SANDHYA,
Aug. 22nd, 1906.

KHULNAVASI,
Aug. 18th, 1906.

The villagers therefore suspected him of having a hand in the recurrence of thefts amongst them from which they are now suffering, and spoke of their suspicion to jemadar Molamdi Shekh. The jemadar had one or two private interviews with the man suspected, as a result of which his tone wholly changed and he said that the man had been sent to jail as the victim of a conspiracy by his fellow-villagers and that he had no hand in the thefts then occurring.

HOWRAH HITAVADI,
Aug. 18th, 1906.

12. The *Howrah Hitavadi* [Howrah] of the 18th August draws attention to the necessity of the police suppressing a party of gamblers, who play in the public streets in Tikiapara in Howrah, and who cause annoyance to passers-by.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 18th, 1906.

13. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th August writes on the authority of a correspondent that on Sunday last the performance of a *jatra* at Andul in connexion with a *baruari* party was interfered with by the sudden appearance on the scene of four or six drunken men, who, it transpired later, were in the police force, and a brawl resulted. This incident was followed at noon on the Monday following by the pouring into the village of quite a large number of policemen and chankidars carrying *lathis* and guns, who began parading all the places of the village (such as the roads, the bazar, the railway station, the steamer ghat, etc.), and indiscriminately assaulting the villagers, and also in some cases forcing entrance into zenana and damaging property. The paper concludes by requesting the District Officer of Howrah to promptly enquire into the truth of these allegations.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 20th, 1906.

14. A correspondent writes to the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th August that the high-handedness of the police at Andul has reached such proportions that people have stopped going out to the bazar and women of the lower classes do not stir out of their homes. Many heads of families have temporarily removed their women and children elsewhere. Passengers as soon as they alight from their trains on to the platforms get arrested by the police, and assaults are being committed on the villagers almost without intermission.

The following incident is mentioned in this connexion:—

Two men named Gonda Chatarji and Shoshi Manna, on coming to know that they were marked down by the police as offenders, went to the Howrah Magistrate's Court to apply for bail. As one of them was in the very act of signing the papers, they were both arrested and taken away. And when, in disposing of their application for bail, the Magistrate asked them to be produced before him, the police could produce only one of them. The other (Gonda Chatarji) had been sent to Sankrail for custody, as if there were no *hajat* at Howrah.

HITVARTA,
Aug. 19th, 1906.

15. Noticing the case in which a European assaulted a native boy in the cantonment situated at Dogsai in the Punjab, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 19th August hopes that the Government will at once punish the assailant. It would be a pity if partiality is shown to him on the ground of his being a white man.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 21st, 1906.

16. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 21st August commends to the special notice of the Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police, a letter published in its columns from one Ram Gopal Chatarji, Nepal Bhattacharji's 2nd Lane, Kalighat, in which the following incident is related:—

On the 14th August, one Dokri Bagdi of village Amratala, thana Hasnabad, district 24-Parganas, accompanied by his wife and his aunt, came up to Sealdah station to buy a ticket for their journey home. A woman, who was a stranger to them, now appeared and requested Dokri to buy a ticket for her. Dokri bought the ticket, and as he was handing it over to her together with her change, he found that he had received a pice less than his due from the booking-clerk. The police now came up and forcibly arrested Dokri, assaulted him and took him away from that place, and after keeping him under restraint for an hour, let him off. He returned to the spot in the station building where he had left his wife and aunt sitting, but could not find them. And he has not found them since either.

(b) — Working of the Courts.

17. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 17th August writes that although the

Registration offices,

ago as about a year, the number of clerks and muharrirs to be appointed at each office still remains undecided. In consequence of copyist muharrirs in the Registration offices being too few in number, deeds are not being received back even in a month's time. Formerly they could be got back the very day they were tendered. These delays are inflicting great inconvenience and loss upon the parties concerned. Mahajans refuse to give an intending borrower either money or paddy until they get the registered deed from him. And yet the interest which the latter has to pay runs from the date on the deed, and not from the date on which he actually receives the loan. Government might reduce the fees payable on each document by 2 to 4 annas, and insist in return that with the original document an exact copy of it shall also be filed at the time the former is tendered for registration. People will then be able to get back their deeds promptly.

Further, Sub-Registrars should be empowered to take in temporary muharrirs, any loss to Government which may be caused by any necessary appointment of this kind being made good from their own pockets.

18. The same paper suggests that advantage should be taken of the

Old registration records.

fact that rural Registration offices have now to all intents and purposes become regular Government offices to arrange for the preservation in them of all records up to 12 years. This will bring in extra money to Government in the shape of copying and searching fees, as many will then make use of these records who do not now do so, in view of the expense and trouble of a journey to sadar.

19. The *Manbhumi* [Purulia] of the 21st August publishes a letter over

An allegation against a Sub-Deputy Magistrate at Purulia.

the signatures of three local mukhtars, Babus Haris Chandra Sinha, Honsesvar Ray, and Hrishikesh Ray, narrating how on the previous day, Babu Jyotiprasad Das, a local Sub-Deputy Magistrate, was guilty of having kicked with his boots and slapped on the cheek, a witness named Kasinath Dube, who had appeared before him in connexion with the case in which Kedarnath Pande was the plaintiff and Kinu Pande was the defendant.

(d) — Education.

20. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 14th August speaks of

Scholarship lists of the last Entrance and F. A. Examinations.

the anxiety with which the publication of the scholarship lists of the last Entrance and F. A. Examinations, the results of which were published about two months ago, are being awaited by many students, whose decision as to the college they will join, will be influenced by examining them.

21. The *Santi* [Madaripur] of the 15th August writes how the attendance

The Madaripur Madrassa.

at the local Madrassa, which had been dwindling for some time past, has absolutely ceased since the 1st August last; how through the persistence of the local 2nd officer and President of the Madrassa Committee, one Osman Gani has been appointed and retained as Head-Maulvi, whose teaching gave the students no satisfaction; and, finally, how the crisis came with the sudden departure (presumably under pressure from the 2nd officer mentioned above) of Maulvi Abdur Sobhan, a teacher whose teaching was most satisfactory to the students, on the very evening following the day on which he had spoken in the Madrassa rooms of the best means of attaining national unity.

22. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the

The new six years' medical course at the Calcutta University.

16th August cannot understand why the new University regulations should insist on a six years' course for those students who study at the Medical College after passing the Entrance Examination. Before 1877, Entrance-passed lads came out of the Medical College after five years' study, but no one who has known them well can suppose that they were inferior to the medical students who have succeeded them. If, however, it be urged that boys should not be allowed to practice a responsible profession at the too early age of 21, they

NIHAR,
Aug. 17th, 1906.

NIHAR.

MANBHUM,
Aug. 21st, 1906.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Aug. 14th, 1906.

SANTI,
Aug. 15th, 1906.

*SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BASAR PATRIKA*,
Aug. 16th, 1906.

might be prohibited from doing so, but that is no good reason why they should be kept in college for a year more and so add to the drain upon their guardians' purses.

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 18th, 1906.

23. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th August says:—

The Calcutta University regulations.

There is much to be said on the Calcutta University regulations as passed by the Committee appointed for the purpose and approved by Government. The regulation making a favourable report by the Director of Public Instruction, a Government Inspector of Schools or some qualified person, appointed in that behalf by the Syndicate, a *sine qua non* of a school being permitted to send candidates to the Entrance Examination, is really strange. Government has often introduced educational reforms, but was never known before this to import political considerations into matters educational. But it is now clearly troubled by apprehensions of a rebellion among East and West Bengal teachers and students. This proves that the authorities have lost their heads under the *swadeshi* agitation. What is the cure for this disease?

BHARAT MITRA,
Aug. 18th, 1906.

24. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 18th August says that Lord Minto has done well in not sanctioning the scheme for founding a college at Ranchi.

The Ranchi College.

AL PUNCH,
Aug. 23rd, 1906.

25. *Al Punch* [Bankipur] of the 23rd August draws the attention of the Government to the memorial submitted by the students of the Medical School, Bankipur, to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and subsequently to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A complaint against the Bengali teachers of the Medical School, Bankipur.

complaining against three Bengali teachers who, on account of their ignorance of the local vernacular, cannot make their students understand their lectures, and requesting the appointment of teachers like Dr. Afzul Khan and Dr. Ali Hasan, who, being conversant with the local vernaculars, will do their work to the satisfaction of their pupils.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

KHULNAVASI,
Aug. 18th, 1906.

26. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 18th August writes that Babu Sridhar

The Senhati Union Committee.

Sen, the President of the Senhati Union Committee, is too old a man for the efficient discharge of the duties of his office, and is, besides, guilty of partiality in the discharge of his official duties. The Union funds are mostly spent on work in Senhati and what remains is spent on the roads at Maheswarpasa, Daulatpur and Khalispur, and yet the length of roads in these three latter villages is larger than that of those in Senhati. The work on the roads in Senhati has been entrusted to a contractor who is a favourite of Sridhar Babu's. The contractor's work is not checked or measured by any competent authority. Part of the Sadar road in Maheswarpasa has been encroached on by one Ramcharan, who has a friend in one of the members of the Union Committee.

The paper also suggests that the present jurisdiction of the Union Committee is divided by the Bhariab flowing between, and it is desirable that two Unions should be constituted out of it.

RATNAKAR,
Aug. 18th, 1906.

27. The *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 18th August writes that the ferry-service at Rangamatia on the Damodar is

A ferry complaint.

inefficient: first, because it takes too much time to do the ferrying; and, secondly, because it often fails to ferry passengers over one of the three *nullas* which have to be crossed.

SANDHYA,
Aug. 21st, 1906.

28. It is the opinion of the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 21st August that

The sweepers' strike in Calcutta.

the sweepers and *mehters* under the Calcutta Municipality who have struck work to enforce a demand for increase of pay to Rs 10 a month, may rightly claim this increase, and that the municipal authorities should not object to conceding it.

AL PUNCH,
Aug. 23rd, 1906.

29. A correspondent of *Al Punch* [Bankipur] of the 23rd August contains

A municipal election.

a humorous description of the unpleasant contest which took place during the election of the Vice-Chairman of the Gaya Municipality between a Barrister-at-Law who was a candidate and the late Vice-Chairman.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

30. The *Faridpur Hitaishini* [Faridpur] of the 16th August appeals to the Collector of Faridpur to set apart for cattle-grazing lands in a piece of land in the *khas mahals* in that district, as Hindu and Musalman rulers used to do in their days. It is urged that cattle-grazing lands are an important feature of model agricultural farms.

FARIDPUR
HITAISHINI,
Aug. 16th, 1906.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

The East Indian Railway strike.

31. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 16th August writes:—

SANDHYA,
Aug. 16th, 1906.

One Punjabi has been murdered and another has been severely wounded at Rasulpur. This piece of intelligence has been kept suppressed at the railway office. But a profound sensation has been created by it among the entire public.

All the Punjabi, Hindustani and Madrasi employes of the railway have written to their employers demanding that their dues be paid up that they might return to their homes, as they no longer wished to continue in a country where murders and assaults were so frequent.

The Railway Union at Asansol is getting strong. About 50 per cent. of the men have joined it. The members of the Union have agreed to subscribe at the rate of a pie per rupee.

The heart of the Railway authorities is quaking. Losses are being incurred to the tune of *lakhs* upon *lakhs*. Sixty rupees are being spent where thirty sufficed before.

Unless that Dring and that Satkari Ghosh are removed from the railway, the difficulty will not come to an end. Let the strikers make the dismissal or transfer of these two officers a condition of their returning to work. The Board in England should consider this point. It is for these two men that all this difficulty and loss are being incurred.

32. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th August writes that the entire newspaper press in this country, with the exception of the *Englishman*, the *Pioneer*, the *Daily News* and some other journals, is expressing sympathy with the native employes who have struck work on the East Indian Railway. Mr. Dring, if he had been so inclined, might long ago have brought this strike to an end, and it is the all but universal impression that the Railway Company would have been spared all this inconvenience and avoidable loss if Mr. S. K. Ghosh and certain other officers had not stood in the way of a settlement. It is only to keep up his own *aid* and to maintain unaffected the prestige of the proud Europeans that Mr. Dring is refusing to listen to the just and reasonable requests of the strikers and accept the advice of the native newspapers and of the eminent leaders of native society. It is doubtful if by conceding the demands of the strikers the Company would have lost even a hundredth of what it is losing by the strike. There is nothing surprising therefore if, under all these circumstances, the general public should sympathise less with the power-loving employers than with the harassed and trampled-upon employes.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 17th, 1906.

33. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 18th August relates how, on Thursday preceding, one of the new Punjabi booking-clerks at Howrah railway station was taken into custody by the police on the charge of misappropriation of railway money, and how the arrest of one of their number led the other Punjabi employes of the line to declare in their excitement that they would cease working; and how, finally, they could only be appeased by Mr. Donovan, the Station Master of Howrah, standing bail in person for the accused man and getting him released.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 18th, 1906.

In commenting on the above incident, the paper points out that the management have practically encouraged dishonesty amongst their officials by their action in this case. The paper then goes on to warn the management of the risk of the strike at an early future extending to all the districts of the line, unless the grievances of the strikers are honestly and considerably dealt with.

RATNAKAR,
Aug. 18th, 1906.

34. The *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 18th August relates how on the 12th August previous, one Sital Murai of village Ramgarh, Bisweswargarh post-office, thana Raipur, district Sultanpur, employed in the Government Opium Department, paid in to the booking-clerk at Baidyanath Junction, East Indian Railway, six rupees for a ticket to Puri, the proper fare for which is Rs. 5-10. While he was waiting to have his six annas back, the booking-clerk picked out one of the six rupees that had been tendered, called out that it was a rupee of 1840, and then wanted to threaten him with the terrors of police custody for attempting to utter obsolete coin. He ended by splitting the coin in twain, but he neither gave the intending passenger into police custody nor returned his rupee to him. A fresh rupee had therefore to be paid in to get his ticket, which was numbered 195.

On the day previous to that on which the incident above related occurred, a passenger for Deoghur paid in a freshly coined rupee to the same booking-clerk, who immediately he had taken it in, brought out another, which was old, and persisted in saying that it was the old coin which had been paid in by the passenger and that it must therefore be taken back by him.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 19th, 1906.

35. A correspondent writes to the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 19th August to complain of the conduct of a Bengali ticket-collector at Andul station, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, under the following circumstances.

A railway complaint.

On the 17th idem, a young Brahman, who is a daily passenger and who therefore has not to produce his ticket for examination every day, alighted on that day at that station. As he was not requested to show his ticket, he passed out of the platform and had proceeded seven or eight cubits only, when the ticket Babu in question ran after him, and, seizing him by the hand, asked for his ticket. After the ticket had been produced, one of the passengers in the train by which the youth had travelled and which was still standing drawn up alongside the platform, pointed out to the ticket Babu the incivility of his conduct. The ticket Babu replied that the youth had 'damned' him, which the youth had not done as a matter of fact. The matter, however, did not end here, for the youth was placed under arrest and kept in restraint for at least an hour.

SANDHYA,
Aug. 20th, 1906.

36. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 20th August relates how a girl of 14, named Nurjahan Begum, was lately outraged by a jemadar in uniform at Khargpur railway station.

Female outrage cases at Khargpur.

The same paper reports a second similar case at the same station, in which a high-placed railway official entered the house of a fellow-official, named Nana Shahib, and attempted to outrage the latter's wife.

SANDHYA.

37. A correspondent writes to the same paper complaining of the inconvenience felt by passengers owing to the lack of any arrangement for supplying them with drinking water on the trains at Barrackpur station, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

A railway complaint.

(h)—General.

YUGANTAR,
Aug. 12th, 1906.

38. The *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the 12th August writes as follows:—

Government's policy in Sir B. Fuller's resignation.

The Secretary of State who has, on the one hand, arranged for Sir B. Fuller's exit, has, on the other, made repeated statements to the effect that the partition of Bengal is a settled, unalterable fact. This proves that while he is anxious to allay the agitation, he is equally anxious to maintain the partition intact. It was after mature deliberation that the authorities came to the decision of sacrificing Sir B. Fuller in order to take away the keenness of the popular agitation. You must therefore beware, O Bengali. The trickery which has for a century and a half been constantly making you its sport, is again going to baffle you. It was the arrogance and insolence of Lat Fuller which banished from your mind all thought of coming to terms with the authorities. That insolence which so long assisted you as a friend in gaining your object is no longer present and has been replaced by sweet words, amiability and patting on the back, which are calculated to win you over. Beware, this is a day of severe trial for you.

We would make a proposal and hope it will be everywhere accepted. Along with the meetings which are being held everywhere in connexion with Sir B. Fuller's resignation, meetings should be held to pass a resolution to the effect that the appointment of Mr. Hare has failed to give satisfaction, because it is a part of the partition scheme which has been given effect to against the wishes and interests of the people. The resolution should also state that the people's inability to welcome or present addresses to Mr. Hare was not meant as any affront to him, but only as a protest against the Government's action in partitioning Bengal against the people's wish.

The adoption of such a resolution will keep the path open and clear for future agitation, whilst it will keep the resolve of the people firm and prevent them from forgetting themselves the moment they obtain sight of Mr. Hare.

39. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 17th August publishes accounts of Musalman meetings held in different places in Eastern Bengal to express regret at the resignation of Sir B. Fuller. MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,
Aug. 17th, 1906.

Sir B. Fuller's resignation and
Musalmana.

Continuing on the same subject, the same paper writes that Musalmans have been overcome by deep and heartfelt regret at Sir B. Fuller's resignation. They have held and are holding meetings in different places in the province to give expression to this feeling. The point on which Musalmans lay special emphasis is that Government has ignored the interests of an ever-loyal, inoffensive and dumb community in order to satisfy the agitators. Government cannot escape the consequences of this weak policy. It was the bounden duty of the Secretary of State to have ascertained how the Musalmans were satisfied with the partition and Sir B. Fuller's rule. Instead of this, however, he has done a strange thing with a view to appease a handful of agitators.

40. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 16th August inquires why Mr. K. G. Gupta will not be appointed Lieutenant-Governor. It is not yet quite a month since Mr. Morley spoke as follows:—

The claims of Mr. K. G. Gupta
to the Lieutenant-Governorship of
Bengal.

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 16th, 1906.

"In regard to the question of the employment of Indians in the higher offices, I think a move—a definite and deliberate move—ought to be made with the view of giving competent and able natives the same access to the higher posts in the administration that are given to our own countrymen (Cheers). There is a famous sentence in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 which says:—'It is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service—offices, the duties of which they may be qualified by their educational talents and ability duly to discharge.' I think those words, 'so far as may be,' have been somewhat misinterpreted in the past. I do not believe that the Ministers who advised Queen Victoria in framing one of the most memorable documents in all our history meant those words to be construed in a narrow, literal, restricted, or pettifogging sense (Cheers). I do not believe that Parliament ever intended this promise of the Queen's should be construed in any but a liberal and generous sense. The Governor-General of India to-day is, I am glad to say, a man of a firm texture of mind. I do not believe the Governor-General has any intention of riding off on a narrow interpretation of a promise which was as wise and politic as it was just."

One may inquire of him now, with all humility, whether these sayings of his are to remain confined only to words or are to be translated into acts.

Mr. Gupta is senior in standing to Mr. Slacke in the service by three years and was a member of the Board of Revenue before Mr. Slacke. He has always served Government with credit, and for intelligence and efficiency he has few equals in the Civil Service. Why, then, should not he be Lieutenant-Governor, if not for his being a native? If promises are not to be kept, what is the value of the Queen's Proclamation or of Mr. Morley's sayings?

41. With reference to the statements which appeared in a recent issue of the *Bengalee* newspaper as to the superiority of the claims of Mr. K. G. Gupta to those of the Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Slacke to the Acting Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, the *Basumati* [Calcutta]

The claims of Mr. K. G. Gupta
to the Acting Lieutenant-Governor-
ship of Bengal.

BASUMATI
Aug. 18th, 1906.

of the 18th August writes that a life-long experience of the ways and spirit of English State policy, has convinced it that Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji's idea of a Bengali Lieutenant-Governor for Bengal is an unrealisable ambition. That the Queen's Proclamation is a useless and obsolete piece of paper only has been proved on many occasions by the words and deeds of the rulers. Lord Lytton's confidential letter to the Secretary of State clearly expresses that view, and Lord Curzon also lately hinted at it. Supposing under the stress of the Sepoy Mutiny, Queen Victoria had been guilty of a sudden exhibition of weakness, is that to be maintained for all the future? The English are not such fools as to do that. It is true that lately in his budget speech, Mr. Morley told the Indians that they were also to have one or two of the highest posts in the State in future, but that is not to be placed credence in. Let alone Mr. Gupta. A recent vacancy in the Madras High Court was given to Mr. Wallis, superseding the claims of Mr. Nair, who had thrice officiated in that capacity.

AL PUNCH,
Aug. 16th, 1906.

42. *Al Punch* [Bankipur] of the 16th August congratulates Mr. Hare on his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam vice Sir B. Fuller,

Mr. Hare.

resigned. Mr. Hare during his incumbency as Commissioner of Patna had won the affection of its people by the lively interest which he took in the welfare of the Division

JYOTI,
Aug. 16th, 1906.

43. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 16th August welcomes the Hon'ble Mr. Hare to the charge of Eastern Bengal and

The Hon'ble Mr. Lancelot Hare.

Assam as an officer who, judging by his reputation for efficiency, justice and sobriety, may be expected to earn the gratitude of the inhabitants of the province by an impartial discharge of the duties of his exalted office, and then goes on to apprise His Honour of the acuteness of the agricultural situation now prevailing in the country. The paper concludes by wishing His Honour a peaceful and fortunate tenure of office, at the conclusion of which he may be adjudged worthy of higher preferment even by the blessings of the people committed to his care.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 17th, 1906.

44. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th August believes that the

The Hon'ble Mr. Lancelot Hare.

Hon'ble Mr. Hare, with his cool-headedness, his amiability, his sympathy and his impartiality, will to a great extent succeed in allaying the discontent which now prevails in Eastern Bengal as the effect of the tyrannical rule of Sir B. Fuller.

BASUMATI,
Aug. 18th, 1906.

45. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 18th August writes that the

The Hon'ble Mr. Lancelot Hare.

calmness and wisdom of which Mr. Hare has given evidence during his short tenure of office at Belvedere augur well for his success as ruler of Eastern Bengal. If the Sivaji celebration had taken place at Dacca instead of Calcutta, it would have been the occasion of another indiscriminate use of regulation *lathis* by the police, and not improbably an attempt would have been made to prosecute one or two of the vernacular newspapers. But Mr. Hare did not choose to make a show of his power on that occasion. Then, again, the assault on the missionaries at Santipur, if it had happened in any place under Sir B. Fuller's rule, would not certainly have been allowed to be compromised on the mere payment of Rs. 300. On the occasion of the visit which Mr. Hare lately paid to Patna, he gave a garden party and mixed with the local gentry and drew the attention of the mufassal authorities to the complaints which are being ventilated against them in the press. This shows that His Honour will govern Eastern Bengal with an eye to pleasing his subjects.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 20th, 1906.

46. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th August, although it

The Hon'ble Mr. Lancelot Hare.

cannot prophesy with any confidence, expects that the Hon'ble Mr. Hare will administer his new charge with calmness and considerateness. At least past experience has shown that persons of opposite dispositions are sent out by the Ministry as heads of Governments, provincial and imperial. A Lytton is succeeded by a Ripon, and a Mackenzie by a Woodburn. At the same time, one cannot augur with any confidence from Mr. Hare's past record, for it must not be forgotten that Sir Bampfylde Fuller while holding comparatively subordinate offices succeeded in winning a good deal of respect from the natives he came in contact with. It was only when he was seated on the *musnud* of Eastern Bengal that his head was turned.

47. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 18th August writes as follows:—

BANGAVASI,
Aug. 18th, 1906.

Mr Morley's Budget speech. A verbatim report of the entrapping Budget speech of that great hope of the Babus, Mr. Morley, has at last reached India. Some are laughing, some dancing, and some sighing over it. We, for ourselves, see nothing in it but the same old dish seasoned with a sauce of affability. But some of our brethren are beside themselves with joy at this gift, while the Anglo-Indian community is quite jubilant at the fact that Mr. Morley, though an advocate of equality, is quite opposed to the introduction of equality into a field so unsuitable for it as India, and that Mr. Morley's liberal policy has the signal merit of dilatibility and contractibility according to the requirements of different places.

Mr. Morley is inclined to think that India is getting richer, his reason for the conclusion being the increase in both the imports and exports of the country. What we see, however, in this increase of export is only a draining away of the food-grains of the country, with its consequent deepening of the distress, and in the increase of imports an overstocking of the market with English piece-goods and other articles. This increased import is an exact measure of the ruin of the indigenous industries which it is thus displacing. Indian weavers once clothed the people of many foreign countries, but the weaving industry in India is now ruined. The prosperity referred to by Mr. Morley is a deadly and no vital prosperity. The analogy sought to be established between India and America as regards export of food-grains is misleading and will not take in the Indians. America does indeed export her food-grains, but no one ever dies of starvation in America. But here in India people are dying of starvation in numbers. That shows that America exports only her superfluity of food-grains, while India exports what she requires to feed herself. Here is a vital difference between the exports of the two countries.

48. A correspondent of the *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 19th August

BARISAL HITAIISHI,
Aug. 19th, 1906.

Famine-relief work in Backergunge.

strongly deprecates the action of the Deputy Collector in charge of relief-work in the Swarupkati thana in having on the 29th July last closed that centre for distribution of relief and evicted the men employed at it to find work at either the Baisari or the Khalisakota centre. It is pointed out that Khalisakota is 5 to 6 miles and Baisari 4 to 5 miles distant from Swarupkati, and communication is at present rendered specially difficult owing to the present being the rainy season. An appeal is made for the immediate re-opening of the works which have been closed, otherwise, it is urged, there will be trouble and loss of life by starvation.

III—LEGISLATION.

49. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 20th August questions the

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Aug. 20th, 1906.

The proposed expansion of the Viceroy's Legislative Council

benefit to be derived from the deliberations of the Viceroy's Executive Committee regarding the expansion of the Legislative Council, and cites as instances the results of the discussions on the Universities and officials Secrets Bills and the strong protest on the part of the elected members who tried their best to prevent the passing of the two Acts.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

50. The *Kasipur Nivasi* [Barisal] of the 15th August writes that the

KASIPUR NIVASI,
Aug. 15th, 1906.

The agricultural situation in Backergunge.

grant of relief at Rajapur and other centres has been stopped. Formerly rice sold at 9 seers per rupee. Eight to 7½ seers is now the prevailing rate. The *aus* crop has not been the success it was expected to be. The sudden stoppage of relief has, under the circumstances, caused the greatest uneasiness, and people, driven by want, have again taken to stealing. Relief is urgently wanted.

51. The *Suhrid* [Noakhali] of the 16th August speaks of the acuteness

SUHRID,
Aug. 16th, 1906.

The agricultural situation in Noakhali.

of the agricultural situation now prevailing in that place, which, in its opinion, is such that it is doubtful for how much longer the people there will be able

to struggle against it. It was expected that with the coming of the *aus* crop into the market, the existing tension would be relieved partially, but the present signs do not point that way. *Aus* and coarse Rangoon rice are selling at 7 seers to the rupee. *Balaam* rice is not obtainable at all. Rice of a comparatively superior quality sells at 6 seers per rupee. Other edibles also are selling at exceptionally high prices.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 17th, 1906.

52. A correspondent who signs himself as Karuna Kisor Kar, B.L., Pleader, Comilla, writes to the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th August giving accounts, verified by personal inquiry, of cases of deaths from starvation and of typical cases of acute distress in the villages of Sondail, Kandal, Nather Petua and Padna in that district.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Aug. 19th, 1906.

53. The *Dacca Prakash* [Dacca] of the 19th August writes as follows:—
The quite rapid change that has taken place in the condition of the distress is enough to make one shudder. The report received from every side is that no rice is to be had, and that even where a handful of it is still left, it is selling at prices varying from 8 to 10 rupees. The conditions that have been reigning at Dacca for the last three days defy description. The price of rice that sold at Rs. 5-12 per maund only 10 or 12 days ago rose, all of a sudden, to Rs. 8-8 the day before yesterday. This state of things naturally made the Dacca public uneasy. Careful enquiry has brought to light the fact that this dearness of rice is quite as much due to the cupidity of the traders as to the absence of import. Public-spirited people at once set about finding a remedy for this artificial enhancement of price, and their remonstrances with the traders have been followed by a fall in the price to Rs. 7 or Rs. 6-8 per maund, with a corresponding alleviation of the public anxiety. But this circumstance of a section of the public making the general distress an occasion for their own selfish profits, calls for the interference of Government. If the country is to be saved from starvation, Government must interfere, and no consideration of interference with the freedom of trade should be allowed to stand in the way of such interference. Prompt remedy is required or *looting* will commence all over the country, for hunger will drive people mad. If Government does not attend to the matter in time, the country will be ruined. No amount of effort will be of avail to maintain peace in the country when it is too late. That is why we invite so earnestly the special attention of Government to the matter.

To save the country, Government and the District Boards should also import rice in large quantities and sell it at proper prices. The sympathies of our Magistrate in this connexion are every way praiseworthy, and if his attention had been earlier directed to the matter, the district would not have come to such a sad pass.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 22nd, 1906.

54. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd August reports the prevalence of acute famine conditions in the villages of Kurlia, Badhal, Jalang, Chandivarpur, Sankarpur, etc., in the subdivision of Narail.

The same paper also says that the pinch of severe scarcity is being felt in certain villages near Magrahat near Diamond Harbour. There are 125 persons in five or six villages who have practically gone without a meal for the last ten or twelve days.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

YUGANTAR,
Aug. 12th, 1906.

The Bengali's self-deception.

55. The *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the 12th August writes as follows:—

It is self-deception which has been the root of all evil for the Bengalis. In the time of Nawab Serajud-dowla they took the English for a friendly power and bought of them the chains of slavery, and even at the present day they look upon the ascendancy of the English as a help to their progress and are thereby clearing their own way for perpetual slavery and destruction. O self-deceiving, stupid Bengali, is it for this that you acquired English education? Alas, that your pride of education and your pride of intelligence should at last go only to strengthen your liking for serving others! Has the word 'constitution,' which you have learnt in the course of your English education, made you

forget your real condition? Have the outward endearments of British rule made you blind to the strong fetters, the brutal cruelty, and the fiendish self-seeking which lie below its surface? Will not even signs from the Almighty—pestilence, scarcity and oppression—open your eyes to the fact that by not taking a firm resolution to free yourselves from slavery you are every moment proving yourselves your own as well as your mother-country's enemies?

56. The same paper publishes the following communication, headed "Terrible destruction of human life and its remedy—self-sacrifice," from a correspondent residing in Japan :—

YOGANTAR.

British rule in India.

"How can a man die better than facing fearful odds,
"For the ashes of his fathers and the temples of his gods?"

A review of the present condition of India shows that its people are becoming more and more disease-stricken and that famine, plague and pestilence are, with a terrible virulence, putting an end to their troublesome lives and thus giving them eternal peace and rest. The famine statistics of the last half-century show that from 1850 to 1875, India suffered six times from visitations of famine, which claimed five millions of souls as their victims. From 1875 to 1900, famine occurred in the country no less than eighteen times and the consequent loss of life was twenty-six millions. As regards this fearful mortality, nineteen million deaths occurred during the last decade alone of the past century.

Just think of this fearful destruction of life! Do you know why it happens? It is due to poverty brought about by British rule, by the expansion of their commerce by foreigners, and by the destruction of indigenous arts and industries. In our humble opinion, it is foreign, that is British, rule which is the cause of India's ruin. Those who will not see this simply deceive themselves. Oh brother Indian, do you ever try to ascertain who is responsible for this terrible mortality, and who is to put a stop to it? The English are the masters of the country, and is it not they who should be indicted for it? Have you forgotten that 'when a government proved to be unsatisfactory, the people had a natural right to alter or amend?' It draws tears from one's eyes to think of the amount of liberty—one of the birthrights of man—that an Indian subject enjoys. An American who has sympathy for the Indians calls them "enslaved Indians." In fact, the Indians under British rule are nothing but slaves; for the English never pay any heed to the representations of their subjects, but look only to their own gain. Do the English listen to the protests of their subjects when enhancing taxes, partitioning provinces, or taking other similar measures? To the Indians, the saying "no taxation without representation" has no value. So much for the Indian's liberty. As for the pursuit of happiness—another inalienable birthright of man—the Indians have had plenty of it under British rule! India is a moneyless, foodless cremation ground full of only human skeletons! In ancient times there was a saying that India possessed trees which yielded money. What is the condition of that India now? Mother India, you are now the poorest country in the world! It is your money which has enriched England, but your own children are to-day beggars of the street! One hundred millions of your children go on inadequate food to-day and famine claims its victims by the million. Even a hard day's labour does not enable a man to earn enough for himself and family. Children are dying for want of milk; old and diseased men and women are dying for want of diet and medicine. Over and above all this, we hear that it is the order of the authorities that "India must be bled." O Indian, the climax of your hopes and aspirations under British rule is defined in the sentence—"The Indians must be a nation of coolies." Already 85 per cent. of the Indian population are agriculturists. The English are not satisfied even with this. O Indians, are you still fit to be called men? O brethren, O Hindus and Musalmans, is there any longer any substance in you? Consider the treatment you are receiving. Do you see that you have to-day come to be treated like dogs and jackals?

In the name of your religion, we appeal to you to consider whether it is not your duty to find a remedy when men are being starved before your eyes to death. If you fail to remedy this now, a day will come when the self-same

robber, who to-day kills a weak and inoffensive man for the sake of paltry gain, will undoubtedly kill you too. Those who take no steps to check an oppressor are to be looked upon as his accomplices. O brethren, take steps to put an end to oppression. There is yet time for you to put a stop to this killing of your brothers, mothers and fathers. O brethren, Hindus and Musalmans, so long you stood gazing on this heart-rending spectacle, holding your tongue through fear and doing nothing to cut up the oppressors root and branch. Now is the time for you to atone for your past sins of omission. It is because you continued silent that the oppressor has grown so powerful. But fear not; let Hindus and Musalmans combine and acquire power for themselves. Man is not immortal and this body will not last for ever. Why fear then? Be mindful of your duty, fulfil your life's mission, try to re-establish in India the rights of the people even at the cost of your life, and take a resolution to fulfil your vow even by your blood. The soul is immortal. Leave behind you something that will perpetuate your name. If your heart feels for the miseries of your fellow-men, for once forget your personal interests. Be initiated in the holy Indian vow of self-sacrifice. Say once that there is on earth no nobler manner of death than to die for perpetuating the good deeds of your ancestors and for the good of your country. Assert your rights. If you fail to do so, just think of the fate that will overtake your children. If you want to get back your rights and privileges, you must, in the first instance, make sacrifices. In this world there is an intimate connexion between give and take. If you wish to see your descendants take the place of men, then you must be prepared to secure the benefit at the cost of your own lives. Just see how the popular power in Russia is fighting for its rights. Do you know what the motto of the United States was before they had succeeded in recovering their lost independence from England? Their motto was—"Give me liberty or give me death." The same should be your motto, too. O brethren, give up your habit of serving others; put a stop to the destruction of life that is going on.

CHARU MINIR,
Aug. 14th, 1906.

57. The *Charu Mitr* [Mymensingh] of the 14th August, after pointing out that the Musalmans form a section of the population of India and that India has on its

Hindus and Musalmans.

frontiers independent Musalman States, proceeds to observe that some time ago war was about to break out between England and Turkey over the Sinai-boundary dispute. In view of such a contingency, there was noticed a feeling of dissatisfaction among Indian Musalmans. Assembled in public meetings, they let the Government know that it was not the wish of Indian Musalmans that there should be war between England and the Sultan. It is difficult to say what hidden strength it was that prompted the expression of this wish. Who will believe that any humiliation to their spiritual head will not snap the chain of Musalman loyalty? Who can say that the spirit of awakening which is now found to influence different parts of the Musalman world has not penetrated into India also invisibly? It is only natural that every Indian Musalman should look with intense longing upon this coming revival of the Musalman world. For it is a fact that Indian Musalmans regard themselves as a part of this Musalman world. In case British rule ever disappears from India, it is doubtful if Indian Musalmans will combine with the Hindus. They will very probably try to make India part of an Empire co-extensive with the Musalman world or, with the assistance of soldiers of Musalman sovereigns, re-establish Musalman rule in India.

Indian Musalmans cannot yet unreservedly call India their own country. They still feel a pride in connecting and identifying their interests with those of Turkey, Persia, Kabul and other countries under Musalman rule.

The circumstances of the Hindus are different. They know no other country on earth except India as their own country. Year after year, the Musalmans are gaining upon the Hindus numerically. A time will soon come when Musalmans and Hindus will form equal parts of the population. Hindus, although they may have to put up with various kinds of oppression under British rule, cannot desire the destruction of that rule. The achievement of their national progress under the protection of Great Britain is the highest aim of their political agitation, and the withdrawal of that protection must imply grave risks of all sorts to the Hindus. So far as the two communities in India, namely, the Hindu and the Musalman, are concerned, one cannot believe that

the foresight of Englishmen has not recognised this diversity of interests, and none except fools will impute disloyalty to the Hindus.

58. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 16th August writes that the Nawab

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 16th, 1906.

The Nawab of Dacca and
Musalmán feeling in the partition.

of Dacca is beating his head against a wall, so to speak. Using the *Englishman* newspaper as an instrument, he is trying to prove that the Musalmáns regret Sir B. Fuller's resignation and approve of the partition of Bengal. Now, the partition was carried out almost a year ago, and does the Nawab suppose that Musalmáns are such fools that for a whole year they kept to themselves their feelings of approval which have only now burst out into public view? The Nawab's followers declare that the Musalmáns of Sohagdal in Backergunge, under the presidency of Maulvi Ahmad Ali, expressed rejoicing at the partition and regret at Sir B. Fuller's resignation. But it was only the other day that at the Conference in the Barisal district, Mr. Motaber Hosain (son of the Nawab of Shaistabad), Mir Mahomed Chowdhury, Maulvi Barhanuddin Chowdhury, Maulvi Hassem Ali, Abdul Aziz (zamindar of Gopalpur), Mukhtar Abdul Kasim and other distinguished Musalmáns were present to protest against the partition; and there were two other well-known Musalmán gentlemen who could not attend that Conference, but who wrote expressing their sympathy with it. They were Chowdhury Manamad Ismail, the well-known zamindar, and Chowdhury Golam Moula. The truth is that all independent-minded Musalmáns of Bengal are keenly opposed to the partition, and the Nawab is making himself ridiculous by his vain efforts.

59. In the course of an article on the revival of Musalmán power, the

HITAVADI,
Aug. 17th, 1906.

The revival of Musalmán power.

Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 17th August, after speaking of the past services of Musalmáns in the cause of the revival of learning in Europe, proceeds to observe that at the present time a longing fills every Musalmán heart to see that race attain its former glory and supremacy, so that it is very probable that Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan may in time come to oppose the Western powers as Japan has done. A new life has manifested itself throughout the entire Musalmán world in the course of a few years. Musalmáns cannot now conceive, even in their dreams, the idea that the task of governing the world was entrusted by God to the Christians of Europe only. It is needless to say that Christians regard this Musalmán awakening with particular anxiety and alarm.

60. The *Dacca Prakash* [Dacca] of the 19th August has the following:—

DACCA PRAKASH,
Aug. 19th, 1906.

Relations between Hindus and
Musalmáns as affected by the
partition.

The following incident will enable the reader to form some idea of the mischief that has been caused by the partition of Bengal. The relations between Hindus and Musalmáns in Dacca had so long been marked by perfect and unbroken harmony, both communities heartily co-operating even in each other's religious festivities. But since the partition some demon has, as it were, turned this domain of peace into one of discord, so that this year the Musalmáns refused, just at the last moment, to take part in the *Janmastami* procession, and the result was that the procession did not come off, to the great disappointment of the large concourse of expectant spectators. We are very uneasy to think of the probable consequences of this breach between the two communities.

61. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 16th August writes:—

SANJIVANI,
Aug. 16th, 1906.

The sale of Manchester cloths
on the occasion of the coming
Puja.

Do not buy *belatee* goods on the occasion of marketing for the *Puja*. The Marwaris are trying their level best to sell Manchester cloths on the occasion of the coming *Puja*, knowing that if such cloths are not sold this time, their trade in it would be ruined for good. *Beparees* are coming from the mufassal (including, we regret to say, parts of Eastern Bengal) to Calcutta to buy Manchester cloths. They are sadly misled if they think that Bengalis will buy Manchester cloths this time. There are some English cloth merchants at Chittagong and Dacca who also hope by the aid of various devices to sell their stocks of Manchester cloths.

Let the 40 millions of Bengal be on their guard against buying even so much as a shred of Manchester cloth on the occasion of the coming *Puja*. A year's effort has reduced the sale of Manchester cloths by half, and the sale of the other half must now be done away with.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Aug. 21st, 1906.

62. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 21st August appeals to every Bengali, without distinction of age, sex, or rank, not to buy so much as a pice worth of *belates* goods on the occasion of the coming *Pujas*.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Aug. 16th, 1906.

63. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 16th August would be glad to see Mr. Modan Mohan Molaiya elected to the Viceroy's Council, as his appointment is expected to further the cause of the Hindi University which he has undertaken to found.

SWADES,
Aug. 20th, 1906.

64. The *Swades* [Calcutta] of the 20th August writes that the thoughtful leaders of the Indian people are working to bring about a union and harmony between the ruling power and the authority of the people. These leaders are real well-wishers of the British Government, and constitutional agitation and the Indian National Congress are only means devised by them to pave the way to such a union. All considerate rulers will agree in acknowledging that this kind of political agitation will do great good to the country. Let such agitation be carried on with patience and perseverance and in strict compliance with the law, and let efforts to improve the industries of the country be also combined with it. Let all so work that love of country and loyalty may come to mean the same thing. The English officials in India are neither ignorant nor deaf nor dumb. No other nation can equal them in knowledge of the first principles of politics. They cannot but give political rights to the people of India if they will keep their dominion firmly established in the country. The time will come when the ruling power and the popular power will work in unison in India. There is absolutely no reason to despair for the future of this country. The Congress is sure to triumph if it proceeds with patience, perseverance, and prudence. Every intelligent man must foresee a time when this Congress will have become an Indian Parliament. It is not a dream or an unrealisable ambition that a day will yet come when Englishman and Indian will work for the common object of promoting the glory of India.

AL PUNCH,
Aug. 23rd, 1906.

65. In reference to the present agitation of the Bengalis for more rights and privileges from the Government, *Al Punch* [Bankipur] of the 23rd August says that it must be borne in mind that the British Government as a rule cannot give the Bengalis all those rights and privileges which are being enjoyed by the British people. It is but natural that the rulers should be partial to their own people. Certainly this would have been the case if the Bengalis were the rulers of this country. The Government have shown great magnanimity in tolerating all the unconstitutional demonstrations of the Bengali agitators. The *swadeshi* and boycott are an outcome of the partition of Bengal. Had the movement been started in good faith, it would have been quite welcome and done immense good to the country.

URIYA PAPERS.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Aug. 11th, 1906.

66. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 11th August, though sympathising with the strikers on the East Indian Railway, observes that it was an indiscreet act on their part to do what they have already done, for they are not strong enough to continue the strike for a long period. The poorer among them must be compelled by necessity to rejoin their posts.

UTKALDARPAN,
Aug. 6th, 1906.

67. The *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 6th August is of opinion that the girls' school in that town stands in need of an additional teacher, as the two teachers now employed in that school are over-worked. Consequently the efficiency of the institution suffers. The writer draws the attention of the authorities to the matter.

MANORAMA,
Aug. 13th, 1906.

68. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 13th August states that though it has pointed out more than once that a Sub-Inspector of Police is urgently needed for the Maruda police-station in Mayurbhanj, nothing has yet been done by the authorities to supply the want. The Head-Constable and the Writer Constable, who are in charge of that station, are hardly able to cope with its requirements.

69. The same paper thanks the Mayurbhanj State and its Overseer, Babu Paramananda Mahanti, for the intelligence and ability shown in saving the standing crops in Karadhia, Agrapara, Lakshmidharpur and Gandhali by drawing water from the Ambajura through a small distributary dug for the purpose, and states that the crops that were suffering from insufficient rain would have otherwise perished.

70. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 11th August does not approve of the prosecution by the Cuttack Municipality of certain residents of the town, who, against the orders of the Municipality, had their thatched houses repaired by straw. The prosecuted persons were poor and had not the means to replace straw by tiles. The Municipality gains nothing by such prosecutions, which only serve to harass the poor. The attitude of the Municipality should always be sympathetic.

71. Referring to the resignation of Sir B. Fuller, the same paper observes that it has given relief not only to the people of the new Province, who were being oppressed in various ways, but also to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India, the last-named authority having had constantly to answer unpleasant questions put to him in the House of Commons by several members of the British Parliament.

72. The same paper states that Maulvi Abdus Samad, a resident of the Cuttack town, filed a suit in the Civil Court praying for the examination and cancellation of the municipal rate unfairly imposed on him by the Cuttack Municipality in the course of the last municipal assesment. The Chairman of the Municipality, after going on with the case for a certain period, was afterwards compelled to compromise it out of Court by reducing the rate imposed on the Maulvi from Rs. 62-8 to Rs. 30. The writer observes that it would be simply fair on the part of the Municipality to reduce the taxes of other rate-payers in the Cuttack town, even though they have not resorted to the Civil Court in time.

73. The *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 6th August supports the action of Mr. Agasti, the District Magistrate of Balasore, in boldly undertaking to punish in a perfectly legal and constitutional manner those Muhammadan offenders who had broken the law and brought about disorder in the native society of Bhadrak. The writer is of opinion that these riots were due to the fanaticism of the Muhammadans encouraged by the blunders of the authorities. Had the predecessors of Mr. Agasti punished the rioters according to law, there would have been no occasion for the present riots.

74. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 9th August states that the Muhammadan rioters belonging to Soro thana, who were under prosecution in the Court of Babu Jogesh Chandra Dutt, a Deputy Magistrate of Balasore, on executing an agreement not to interfere with Hindu religious and social rites, were let off with small fines of Rs. 5 each, coupled with simple imprisonment for a few hours only. It is hoped that the Hindus and Muhammadans of Soro will no longer quarrel amongst themselves.

75. In referring to the same subject, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 11th August observes that it was unfair on the part of Government to saddle the Muhammadan community in Bhadrak with extra police cost, as the innocent in that community are being punished with the guilty.

76. The same paper supports the observations of the *Star of Utkal* made in answer to the proposal of the *Utkaldarpan* to replace the Bengali officers in Government service in Orissa by Uriya officers, and points out that the number of educated and competent Uriyas is very limited and that the Bengali officers can never be replaced under the existing state of things without doing injury to the efficiency of the administration. The Uriyas should give up jealousy and try to compete with the Bengalis on fair terms.

MANORAMA

UTKALDIPIKA,
Aug. 11th, 1906.

UTKALDIPIKA.

UTKALDIPIKA.

UTKALDARPAN,
Aug. 6th, 1906.SAMVAD VAHIKA,
Aug. 9th, 1906.UTKALDIPIKA,
Aug. 11th, 1906.

UTKALDIPIKA.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Aug. 11th, 1906.

77. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 11th August supports the action of the Brahmins and Vaisyas in Bombay who held a public meeting and took a vow not to use foreign sugar. The writer observes that the *swadeshi* is not confined to Bengal, but has spread in all directions throughout India.

UTKALDARPA,
Aug. 6th, 1906.

78. The *Utkaldarpa* n [Sambalpur] of the 6th August states that that district, though far removed from the seats of civilization in India, has made good progress in the last ten years. It is hoped that the opening of the railway through Sambalpur will accelerate the progress of its inhabitants, though it is a matter of regret that they have not yet realised their duties and responsibilities as citizens. They should have intelligence enough to perceive the keen competition that is going on in all parts of India.

UTKALDARPA.

79. The same paper advises the Native States in Orissa to adapt themselves to British rule, but not to imitate it slavishly. They should, however, be careful not to chalk out a new path for themselves, as that may prove dangerous and suicidal. These observations are made in connexion with an attempt that is being made in Bamra and elsewhere to stamp out the use of opium by State measures.

MANORAMA,
Aug. 13th, 1906.

80. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 13th August states that the newly established post-office in Mahasingpur in Cuttack is unable to serve the public properly for want of a peon and a staff to deal with the money-order business. The attention of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Cuttack Division, is drawn to the matter.

GARJATBASINI,
Aug. 11th, 1906.

81. Referring to the sympathetic statements contained in Mr. Morley's Budget speech, the *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 11th August hopes that the Government of India will find its way to appoint Mr. K. G. Gupta, a member of the Indian Civil Service, as the Lieutenant-Governor of some Province in India. It is said that he has established his right to this responsible post by his faithful and eminent services, and that some Indian papers wish him to be elevated to a Lieutenant-Governorship.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Aug. 11th, 1906.

82. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 11th August states that a well-to-do Brahmin of village Karala in district Angul, who was also a sarbarakar of village Baramanda in Hindole, was suddenly found dead one night in the latter village. It is said that he was murdered by some unknown persons whom the police has failed to bring to justice.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Aug. 8th, 1906.

83. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 8th August states on the authority of the *Utkal-basi* that the river Iba near Gangpur overflowed its banks and carried off the houses and movables of two villages in that State on the 27th of the last month. Other villages situated near the banks of that river have also suffered.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.

84. The same paper learns from the *Dacca Prakash* that six persons, failing to find food, committed suicide.

GARJATBASINI,
Aug. 11th, 1906.

85. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 11th August states that the tiger-scare is supreme in Hindole, as the residents of one village do not dare proceed to another. Already five persons have either been wounded or killed by tigers. The Manager of Hindole is trying his best to remove the pest and has already succeeded in killing one man-eater. He has indented a few *shikaris* from Cuttack for the purpose and has encouraged the local *shikaris* by offer of rewards to join in the business. Steps are also being taken to procure tiger-killing contrivances from abroad. It is said that deaths caused by tigers are frequent in Hindole.

GARJATBASINI.

A death caused by a tiger in Lanjigarh.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Aug. 11th, 1906.

87. The *Utkaldipika*
Fire in Cuttack.

86. The same paper states that a Kondh woman in Lanjigarh was killed by a tiger. Another person was also wounded by it. [Cuttack] of the 11th August reports that some houses were destroyed by fire in Telingabazar in the Cuttack town in the last week.

A man-eater in Khurda.
places in Khurda.

88. The same paper states that a man-eater is killing cattle in Chandka and its neighbouring places in Khurda.
89. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 11th August regrets to find that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, following the advice of Mr. Lyon, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, have refused to open subscriptions on behalf of the poor and famished in that Province. The writer concludes that the people of Eastern Bengal are unfortunate in many respects.

90. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 13th August is glad to find that subscriptions are being raised in Mayurbhanj to help the poor and famished in Eastern Bengal. It, however, observes that the subscribers should have first helped the people of Mayurbhanj, who are in no better condition. The writer says that charity must begin at home.

91. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 8th August is sorry to learn from the *Prajabandhu* that about 200 persons died of cholera in Rambha and Sabalia in district Ganjam. The Raja of Khallikote, aided by his friends and officers belonging to the *Prajabandhu*, saved many lives by free distribution of valuable medicines. The *Samvadvahika* [Balasore] of the 9th August makes similar statements.

92. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 11th August states that cold and diarrhoea prevail in Lanjigarh.

93. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 11th August states that a few showers of rain in that State have helped the agriculturists to complete their transplantation work. More rain is wanted for the growth of the paddy crop.

94. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 8th August states that there was no rain in that district in the last week. The young paddy plants are therefore exposed to the attacks of insects. The price of paddy is rising and the people are uneasy. The *Samvadvahika* [Balasore] of the 7th August makes similar statements.

95. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 11th August states that there was no rain worth the name in Cuttack in the last week. The agriculturists are unable to proceed with their work. The people are uneasy.

96. The Kendrapara correspondent of the *Uriya and Navasamvad* states that the agriculturists in that part of the Cuttack district are unable to go on with their work for want of water. It is strange that there should be no rain in the rainy season. Only owners of fields who have executed *kabuliyats* for canal-water are benefited to a certain extent.

97. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 11th August states that there was good rain in the last week in that State.

98. The same paper states that there was good rain in Tigiria in the last week.

99. The same paper states that there was rain in Lanjigarh in the last week.

100. The same paper states that there was good rain in Kalahandi in the last week.

ASSAM PAPERS.

101. The *Paridarsak* [Sylhet] of the 15th August writes that at the last local *hât*, superior rice sold at 7 rupees per maund and inferior rice at Rs. 6-4 for the same quantity. There are many people both at sadar and its neighbourhood whose condition is one of starvation and semi-starvation. It behoves Government to organise measures of relief without any further delay.

UTKALDIPIKA.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Aug. 11th, 1906.

MANORAMA,
Aug. 13th, 1906.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Aug. 8th, 1906.

GARJATBASINI,
Aug. 11th, 1906.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Aug. 11th, 1906.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Aug. 8th, 1906.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Aug. 4th, 1906.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.

GARJATBASINI,
Aug. 11th, 1906.

GARJATBASINI.

GARJATBASINI.

GARJATBASINI.

PARIDARSAK,
Aug. 15th, 1906.

PARIDARSAK

102. A correspondent of the same paper writes:—

A serious allegation against the police.

Paita Patni, an inhabitant of Khasergaon in the Patharkandi Phari thana, was suffering acutely from scarcity of food. His family consists of a wife, a daughter-in-law and two infants. Their condition was such that it was doubtful if they could get a handful of rice once every day or even every alternate day. To add to their trouble, about six or seven days ago, some police officer at the thana was under the necessity of impressing men for service with him on his journey to Karimganj. It was evening and Paita's daughter-in-law had placed a handful of rice before him to eat, when it was found that there was no salt. Paita in an evil moment stepped out of his house to go to borrow that article of food from a neighbour, when he fell into the grip of the police. He was told that he must proceed on *begari* service at once, but he begged for time to finish his meal. Thereupon his back received a blow from a long piece of bamboo, and the thrust of the pointed end of an iron-handled umbrella into his stomach felled him on the ground almost senseless. He lay there in that condition for half the night, and his wife, who had gone to the Daroga Shaheb to speak of these things, was turned back with insult. Paita is now lying in such a condition that he is not expected to live for more than one or two days longer.

NARAYAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARYYA,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 25th August 1906.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 25th August 1906.

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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1178. The *Hindoo Patriot* writes that the Tibet Convention, the full text of which has been published, testifies to the success of Lord Curzon's mission. The most important article in the Treaty is the second, which binds China not to permit any other country to interfere in Tibetan affairs. Further, Great Britain is now entitled to lay down telegraph lines connecting the important Tibetan trade marts with India, so that she has gained throughout the negotiations and Russia has lost to a corresponding extent. Now that India has been further safeguarded, will the Government curtail its military expenditure?

HINDOO PATRIOT,
17th Aug. 1906.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

1179. The various reports of the kidnapping of boys in Calcutta show, says the *Bengalee*, that coolie recruiters have become unusually active and daring. The evil has assumed serious proportions, and it is hoped the police will elucidate the mysteries.

BENGALIEE,
23rd Aug. 1906.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

1180. Commenting on the High Court's decision in the Darjeeling murder case, the *Bengalee* strongly criticises the conduct of the police officers who had charge of the investigation of the case, as also the Deputy Commissioner, under whose orders the police seem to have acted. Important clues, instead of being followed up, were laid aside and destroyed, and a most stupid theory pursued. The investigating officers concerned have been guilty of gross negligence, and the principal responsibility lies on the Deputy Commissioner, who ordered the Police to burn up the articles and thus cause the disappearance of what might have been most important evidence. It is hoped these matters will engage the prompt and serious attention of the Government.

BENGALIEE,
14th Aug. 1906.

1181. In the second of a series of articles on this case, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* points out that most important evidence in the shape of blood-stained wearing apparel, etc., was wilfully destroyed. As no list of these articles was made, the public are entitled to ask whether *only* Mr. Goss's clothes were burnt! There was a blood-stained handkerchief found on the deceased's bed, but the Civil Surgeon stated that he did not see to whom it belonged. In this way valuable evidence was either overlooked or destroyed. There was a gun-rack in Mr. Goss's bed-room and a cartridge bag hanging from it. Both were stained with blood, indicating very likely an attempt on Mr. Goss's part to get to the rack. Where had the gun vanished on the morning the murder was discovered? There is nothing to show that this strange disappearance has been inquired into. Then, again, on the dining table there was a wine-glass partially filled with wine, and on the cupboard there was another wine glass also partially filled. A likely inference is that the dining room was the first scene of the struggle between Goss and his murderer, but apparently this clue also was overlooked by the police. Bits of hair, some of which were covered with blood, were found in the bed-room, but the Civil Surgeon merely compared this hair in a general sort of way with that of the deceased! Another clue lost! Inspector Daly deposed that in the room there was an overturned lantern, round the wiring of which there was blood and hair. To whom did the lantern belong? If it was a house lantern, and if it was ascertained that it was the *dustur* to keep it in the bed-room, why was a lantern produced as a substitute for the lantern, and an attempt made to implicate Dhurram Singh, the deceased's bearer? As the case stands, however, the ownership of this lantern—a most important point—has been left in obscurity by the police. It transpired that a military man, together with other friends, used to come and put up with Goss, but none of the servants could be got to mention names! The deceased's cook, on being questioned by the Superintendent of Police, said that he suspected "the Ging side," but no inquiry was made there. Everything points to a conspiracy on the part of the officials to do away with evidence.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
16th Aug. 1906.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
17th Aug. 1906.

1182. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika's* next article deals with Mr. Canning, of Ging tea-garden, the most important prosecution witness. He was the first to receive the news of the murder from the accused, Dhurram Singh, and arrived at Phoobsering at 8-30 A.M. He examined the contents of the safe, and rode off to Darjeeling to inform the Superintendent of Police and the Civil Surgeon. This was on the 17th February last, and Canning did not return to Phoobsering till the 19th, the memorable date on which a bonfire was made of what might have supplied evidence of the most tangible and cogent kind! On the 16th February the deceased had spent several hours at Ging, but Canning's deposition before the committing Magistrate on the 19th contains no reference to the murdered man's movements while at Ging. Then Canning, on the plea of ill-health, leaves Darjeeling suddenly and sails for England. The conduct of the investigating officers in allowing him to do so, when it was possible that important clues might have been obtained in the course of cross-examination, is, to say the least, absolutely unintelligible. Inspector Bhimdayal has been dubbed the arch-fiend, but it is astounding that his dirty work was connived at by high Government officials. The conduct of the officers concerned should form the subject of an immediate and sifting inquiry.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
18th Aug. 1906.

1183. In the fourth of the series, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* endeavours to throw light on how Gumandoz's confession was extorted by the police. Inspector Bhimdayal took over charge of the case on the 19th February, and under his magic power Gumandoz was led to make a series of self-implicating statements, Panchay acting as prompter when Gumandoz "did not speak freely." Bhimdayal appears to have acted with mature deliberation, for it was not before *midnight* that he took Gumandoz to the house of the Superintendent of Police. The Deputy Commissioner was present, and in Gumandoz's presence sent for Panchay. At the right psychological moment Bhimdayal withdrew from the room, and the accused, hand-cuffed and bound, made a clean breast of his guilt, adding that he had been beaten. This was the first "confession." The second was extorted on the 25th idem, when Bhimdayal told the Deputy Commissioner that Gumandoz was willing to make another confession. It may be added by way of parenthesis that the Inspector of Police denied that he had access to the jail, but this is in conflict with Panchay's deposition that he had been questioned by Bhimdayal regarding Dhurram Singh. It was at this stage that the latter was drawn into the case, although neither Panchay's or Gumandoz's previous statement contained any reference to him. The former stated before the Deputy Commissioner that it was near a certain clump of trees that he met Gumandoz coming along a particular route, but when the two men were taken to the spot to show where they met each other, they pointed out different routes and different spots! Bhimdayal has been guilty of artifice from beginning to end. After furnishing him with an abysmally stupid theory, the officials appear to have washed their hands off the case, and the Inspector, with "unscrupulous ability," manufactured evidence to fit in with this theory, and wilfully destroyed tangible clues which, if followed up, might have brought the offenders to justice. The public, therefore, not unreasonably demand that the guilty officers be removed from Government service, as under their administration life and property can hardly be said to be safe.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
21st Aug. 1906.

1184. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* characterises the Hon'ble Mr. J. Chaudhuri's interpellation in the Legislative Council regarding the conduct of the police in the Darjeeling murder case as colourless, and the reply of Government thereto as careless. The journal is unable to account for this unconcern on the part of the authorities, although the victim is a European, and is still further mystified at every official who had anything to do with the investigation of the case persistently following the wrong track, apparently with a view to rendering the capture of the culprit or culprits impossible. The ominous silence of the Anglo-Indian Press and the Defence Association is overpowering, and the journal calls for information on the following points:--

- (1) Why did Mr. Garrett, the Deputy Commissioner, who had all along taken a deep interest in the case, hurry home before it was concluded?

- (2) Why was evidence—important evidence—destroyed under his orders?
- (3) Why was Mr. Canning, the chief prosecution witness, allowed to disappear from Darjeeling?
- (4) Why was no notice taken of the presence of two glasses containing wine?
- (5) Why was no inquiry made at Ging?
- (6) What explanation is forthcoming regarding the lantern?
- (7) Why was the blood-stained handkerchief burnt when it would have furnished a most important clue?
- (8) Why was the Civil Surgeon's examination of the dead body so perfunctory, and why was not the body opened and the time of death ascertained?

As there is now no 'regular' ruler in Bengal, the *Patrika* draws Lord Minto's attention to the above questions.

1185. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that Mr. Morley has little idea that while he was making an emphatic pronouncement on the subject of giving competent Indians the same access to higher administrative posts that Englishmen enjoy, Mr. Sankar Nair, who had officiated three times as Judge of the Madras High Court, was put aside in favour of the Advocate-General, needless to say a European, on the occurrence of a permanent vacancy. It is said that Mr. Nair was purposely overlooked because he contributed an article to the *Contemporary Review*, condemning European jurors in this country. If the reason urged is true, then the scandal is all the more odious. Mr. Morley, however, is the final authority, and it is hoped that he will not sanction the injustice that has been done to a competent Indian.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
17th Aug. 1906.

1186. The *Bengalee* is of opinion that the Madras Government has forfeited the respect and confidence of every right-thinking man if, as disclosed by the *Madras Mail*, Mr. Sankara Nair's claim to the recent vacancy in the Madras High Court has been overlooked in consequence of his article in the *Contemporary Review* referring to the attitude of European jurors in a certain class of cases in Indian Courts.

BENGALIE,
17th Aug. 1906.

His opinion of European jurors is shared by the majority of his educated fellow-countrymen, but that would not affect the discharge of his duties as a Judge.

1187. Commenting on the supersession of Mr. Nair, the *Indian Empire* remarks that ability is not the only passport to Government service. Mr. Nair is an able lawyer and has thrice officiated as a Judge of the Madras High Court, but he has been passed over in favour of the Officiating Advocate-General, who, of course, is a European, and whose claims to the appointment are not on a par with Mr. Nair's.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
21st Aug. 1906.

1188. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that it is incumbent on the Madras Government to explain why they have overlooked the claims of Mr. Sankara Nair for a permanent Judgeship, as in the absence of an authoritative statement, the impression that the new Governor of Madras is in the hands of the non-official Europeans will gain ground. Here is an opportunity for the Secretary of State to show that he was serious when he declared in the course of his Budget speech, that competent Indians should have the same access to higher administrative appointments as competent Europeans.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
21st Aug. 1906.

1189. The *Bengalee* is grateful to Mr. Justice Mitter for his strictures on the convicting propensity of the Calcutta Municipal Magistrate. The defendants are excessively harassed in this Court, and there seems no likelihood of any improvement as long as the post remains in the gift of the Municipal Chairman.

BENGALIE,
18th Aug. 1906.

(d)—Education.

1190. The rejection by the Government of India, of Sir Andrew Fraser's pet project of a college at Ranchi has, says the *Bengalee*, been received with unalloyed satisfaction.

BENGALIE,
17th Aug. 1906.

throughout the Province. The scheme never found favour with the Indian community, and if the zamindars want an exclusive educational institution they should be prepared to pay for it.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
17th Aug. 1906.

1191. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that since Sir Andrew Fraser took its criticism of the Ranchi College scheme as a personal affront, he must regard the views of the

The Ranchi College scheme.

Government of India in the same light, as they are almost identical with the arguments that have already been urged against the project. At the very outset, the Government of India expresses surprise that Sir Andrew Fraser should have inaugurated such an important measure without previously obtaining its sanction. Secondly, Lord Minto's Government apparently realises that public funds would be spent on a measure of doubtful benefit when they are urgently needed to improve the existing colleges under the new University regulations. Lastly, the Government of India has made it quite clear that the Presidency College should on no account be allowed to suffer. In fact, it is clearly the earnest wish of that Government that Sir Andrew Fraser should abandon his fantastic project, which, as far as the people are concerned, will receive little or no support.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
17th Aug. 1906.

1192. The *Hindoo Patriot* regards the letter of the Government of India on the subject of the Ranchi College scheme as rather a strong criticism of Sir Andrew Fraser's proposals.

Ibid.

The arguments urged against the scheme are sound and practical and the deference paid to public opinion gratifying, but the good effect of the Government of India's letter is marred by its tone, which is not dignified, but 'needlessly offensive and querulous.'

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
18th Aug. 1906.

1193. Continuing, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the Bengalis at first welcomed the prospect of having a college at Ranchi, but when they came to know more

Ibid.

about the scheme they unhesitatingly rejected it, as it would either ruin the Presidency College or fail for want of public support. Clearly, the Supreme Government entertains similar apprehensions and has accordingly avowed that it can in no way support the scheme. In these circumstances, what will Sir Andrew Fraser do now that the scheme nearest his heart has been officially condemned? Resign?

BENGALIEE,
18th Aug. 1906.

1194. The *Bengalee* is very pleased at the unusual deference to public opinion shown by the Government of India in their letter rejecting the Ranchi College scheme,

Ibid.

as recommended by the Government of Bengal. It is hoped that, in accordance with this principle, the rulers will modify the partition upon lines which will enlist the cordial support not only of the educated classes, but of the entire population of Bengal.

POWER AND
GUARDIAN,
19th Aug. 1906.

1195. It seems fairly certain, writes *Power and Guardian*, that the Ranchi College scheme, which was so dear to the heart of Sir Andrew Fraser, has received its

Ibid.

quietus from the Government of India, who decline to consider the scheme unless the views of the Bengalis are before them. These views, for obvious reasons, cannot but be opposed to the establishment of a model college at Ranchi, and hence the project is destined to be shelved.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
21st Aug. 1906.

1196. The *Indian Empire* congratulates the Government of India on its decision in regard to the Ranchi College scheme.

Ibid.

In the first place, the outlay will be enormous and the return very doubtful, as the project does not appear to have been launched in response to any popular demand. On the contrary, the people have not been given time to consider it. Moreover, there appears to be no necessity for establishing this vast educational establishment when, in accordance with the revised regulations of the Universities Act, the standard of all Government colleges will be raised. Such are the views of the Supreme Government and they have given universal satisfaction.

BENGALIEE,
17th Aug. 1906.

1197. A correspondent writes to the *Bengalee* complaining of the conduct of Miss Brock, Inspectress of Schools, Bengal, who within the last few days has asked the Secretaries or owners of seven girls' schools in Calcutta to

A crusade against girls' schools
in Calcutta.

dismiss all the old teachers on pain of withdrawal of the Government grant-in-aid. She pays surprise visits to schools, and anything failing to come up to her fanciful ideas and curious whims must be followed by a reorganisation of the institutions.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

1198. The *Indian Mirror* urges the Government to stop the growing scandal caused by the illegal action of the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner in their endeavours to elect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman of the Pabna Municipality to supersede the duly elected ones.

INDIAN MIRROR,
17th Aug. 1906.

Very important issues touching Local Self-Government are involved in the matter, and the recourse to the Law-Court will be fruitless unless the Judge be an exceptionally conscientious officer.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

1199. The *Bengalee* learns from the *Advocate* of Lucknow that "a dastardly attempt was made to outrage the modesty of certain respectable Hindu ladies by two Eurasian employés of the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway near Saran," and calls upon the Government and the railway authorities to enquire into the matter and have the offenders adequately punished.

BENGALÉE,
14th Aug. 1906.

1200. *New India* writes that in proportion as the railway authorities have had to introduce the reforms demanded by the strikers, their determination to exclude the strikers themselves from participating in the new advantages appears to have increased. What petty vindictiveness! In the meanwhile it is the public who are suffering owing to the incompetence and vagaries of untrained Europeans and Eurasians.

NEW INDIA,
18th Aug. 1906.

Speaking of the deputation that recently waited on the Lieutenant-Governor in connection with the strike, *New India* regrets that such an idea was ever conceived, much less carried into execution. The result was a foregone conclusion, and the leaders deserved the rebuff they deliberately put themselves in the way of receiving. Is hope always to be allowed to triumph over bitter experience?

1201. Writing on the subject of railway travelling on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the *Bengalee* urges the continuance of the train leaving Howrah at 14-40 P.M., as it is pronounced a great convenience, particularly for Ghatal passengers going to their villages on Saturdays. On Mondays especially the trains, owing to starting late and being detained too long at Ticciapara, arrive in Howrah late and prevent people from reaching their offices in time.

BENGALÉE,
19th Aug. 1906.

The Steamer Company are accused of not attending to the comforts and conveniences of passengers, and it is suggested that through week-end tickets should be issued up to Ghatal. Two steamers instead of one should ply between Kolaghat and Ghatal.

(h)—*General.*

1202. The news of Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation has, says *New India*, caused deep and widespread rejoicings in the country. Personally he is said to be not altogether harsh or heartless, and his impulsive display of feelings showed that he was not really bad. The policy he carried out may not have been entirely his own, but it was well leavened by his personal feelings that had been wounded by the studied and organised insults offered him by the people of the severed districts. The opposition was at first not personal, but the gradual identification of the individual with his office caused it to slowly and unconsciously assume that character.

NEW INDIA,
11th Aug. 1906.

It is feared by some that the removal of the Fuller régime will bring back the old somnolence of the people, but the experience of the last twelve months has proved the presence and working of a Divine Power in the national life of the Indians. The spirit of the nation has been aroused, and in spite of opposition and oppression it has assumed a bold and unbending attitude.

KAYESTHA
MESSENGER,
13th Aug. 1906.

1203. The *Kayestha Messenger* writes that Sir Bampfylde Fuller's difference with the Government of India over the question of disaffiliation is the alleged cause of his resignation, but the real cause is to be found in his unsuccessful administration, which was at the end overwhelmingly disgraced by the "unjust, cruel, and spiteful" execution of Udoy Patni. The cause, however, is of little moment. The result is eminently satisfactory, and it is earnestly hoped that Mr. Hare will give the people of the new Province happiness and good government.

INDIAN NATION,
13th Aug. 1906.

1204. The *Indian Nation* considers that Sir Bampfylde Fuller resigned under circumstances which were honourable to himself, inasmuch as he refused to yield to the mandate of the Government of India regarding the withdrawal of his application to the Syndicate. This mandate appears to have been extremely unreasonable. Why should Sir Bampfylde Fuller have withdrawn his application? The Syndicate were at liberty to entertain or reject it after due inquiry. Moreover, the application was not on the face of it absurd, but contained grave charges against the schools whose disaffiliation was recommended. It is thus for the Government of India to explain why they ordered the withdrawal of an application, which made out a strong *prima facie* case, before an inquiry was made into the allegations it contained. As for Sir Bampfylde Fuller, he has resigned in the interests of discipline and from a *bona fide* objection to submit to unreasonable orders.

Passing to a criticism of his administration, the *Indian Nation* admits that never had a British ruler lost his temper so completely and perpetrated acts of undoubted severity and illegality. But the times were exceptional, for never had peaceful Bengal so wilfully resisted authority and indulged in defiant and intemperate speeches. True Sir Bampfylde Fuller's blunders are there, but who knows to what state the Province would have been reduced had these so-called blunders not been perpetrated? But let the past be closed. What about the future? To what sort of treatment is Mr. Hare going to be subjected? This is the vital question, for if the old methods are persisted in under changed circumstances, the popular cause will suffer. Agitation can no longer proceed on the old lines, and the sooner the leaders realise this the better for the country.

INDIAN MIRROR,
17th Aug. 1906.

1205. A correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* ridicules the attitude of the Anglo-Indian papers towards Sir Bampfylde Fuller and the Bengali agitators. It shows the strained relations between Indians and Anglo-Indians in this benighted country and the extent of the gulf to be bridged if good government is desirable.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller was wanting in tact and good temper. His conduct towards the poor people of Goalpara, when Chief Commissioner, was in some instances most shameful and arbitrary, and it is surprising that a man of his character and temperament could ever become a Governor of a Province.

The attitude of the British Government towards the Indians is deplorable, and the writer ascribes it to the fact that the Indians do not command respect by being self-reliant.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
21st Aug. 1906.

1206. The *Hindoo Patriot* hopes that now that Sir Bampfylde Fuller's retrograde administration is at an end, peace will be firmly established in the Eastern Province. The first duty of the new Government should be to undo the mischief done by its predecessor as regards setting the Muhammadans against the Hindus. The relations between the two communities had latterly become so strained that matters might have ended seriously had Lord Minto not been at the head of the Government. Secondly, the Muhammadans should get rid of the erroneous belief that the new Province was created for them. The moment this idea is corrected, the agitation in favour of Sir Bampfylde Fuller will disappear.

BENGALUR,
23rd Aug. 1906.

1207. In a speech delivered at the farewell dinner given to him by the European population in Shillong Sir Bampfylde Fuller acknowledges, says the *Bengalee*, that his official superiors have sacrificed him to propitiate the opponents of that bad, mad

measure, the partition. He has paid for Lord Curzon's blunder, and the late Viceroy should appreciate this autobiographical revelation from one who was his most docile and obedient instrument.

1208. *Power and Guardian* hopes that the Hon'ble Mr. Hare will do everything possible to raise the tone of the administration, which has been brought to a very low level owing to the deterioration of the judiciary and the high-handedness of the police. Persecution should cease and all pending *swadeshi* cases should be withdrawn. The *morale* of the judiciary should be raised and the police made to realise that they are the servants and not the masters of the people. When this is achieved, the task of administration will be easy.

POWER AND
GUARDIAN,
19th Aug. 1906.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

1299. The *Bengalee* emphatically denies the statement of the *Pioneer* that the so-called "race-tension" is responsible for the unprecedented and unexpected rise in the price of rice at Dacca. The corner in this commodity is in imitation of European and American commercial maxims and methods, and is not confined to Dacca. There is no racial tension outside the field of the Nawab of Dacca's influence.

BENGALIEE,
21st Aug. 1906.

Severe distress is apprehended in Mymensingh and the situation in Tippera is described as alarming. The journal appeals for help, and complains that the leaders of the Muhammadan community have not adequately discharged their obligations in this respect, although their co-religionists form nearly four-fifths of the total number of sufferers. It is hoped the Hon'ble Mr. Hare will sanction a more generous and adequate scale of relief than has yet been provided, and that the rice merchants in Calcutta will send large consignments for sale at reasonable rates in the affected area, thus compelling the local dealers to reduce their prices.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1210. The *Hindoo Patriot* writes that Mr. Bryan's views on the administration of India are entitled to the greatest weight, not because they confirm what the Indian people think of their Government, but because the great republican has studied the question deeply and is competent to point out defects. He has done so with the strictest adherence to truth, and instead of disregarding such disinterested criticism, it would be better for the Government of India to profit by it.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
15th Aug. 1906.

1211. The *Bengalee* is grateful to Mr. O'Donnell for addressing the Prime Minister on the partition question and obtaining a promise from him to reconsider the matter if substantial grounds are forthcoming. Such a reasonable condition can easily be complied with, and a fair and impartial hearing will result in convincing the rulers of the necessity of modifying the present settlement. It will serve no useful purpose or secure administrative efficiency by obstinately adhering to a scheme which has exasperated the whole community and caused widespread unrest and discontent. The Bengali-speaking people object to being separated from their kith and kin, and the statesman who ignores such sentiment does not know his vocation.

BENGALIEE,
19th Aug. 1906.

If the rulers were more sympathetic and placed themselves in the situation of the Bengalis, they would realise the magnitude of the grievance and help the people in obtaining redress.

The agitation will continue with unabated energy, as justice demands a territorial re-adjustment in deference to public opinion.

BENGALIEE,
18th Aug. 1906.

1212. The *Bengalee* complains of the new rule which has been enforced since the Barisal affair, preventing Indians from visiting Fort William without a pass. Indian visitors ignorant of the rule are arrested and fined without any warning. Such distrust and invidious distinction are very galling, and are the cause of the unpopularity of British rule in India.

NEW INDIA
18th Aug. 1906

1213. *New India* writes that the vicious principle of continuity is the bane of India's existence. Governments come and go, but the plunder of India, like the proverbial brook,

The plunder of India.

goes on for ever. It has been the duty of every Secretary of State, no matter what his political badge, to depict the condition of India in rosy colours, and this farce has been faithfully enacted. A higher standard was not expected from Mr. John Morley, Liberal, but it was hardly thought that he, above all statesmen, would have treated England's blood-sucking propensities, as far as India is concerned, with flippancy.

BENGALÉE,
18th Aug. 1906.

1214. A correspondent writing to the *Bengalée* on behalf of the *Swadeshi* movement, urges the consuming public to convert the Marwaris' 'Lucky day' of 1906 into an

The *swadeshi* movement.

'unlucky day.' It is suggested that local leaders should, by all lawful means, dissuade shop-keepers from indenting for foreign goods, and the public should warn them of their intention to boycott shops and stores procuring such goods. Vigilance committees should be started at every centre in the mufassal to adopt legal and constitutional ways and means to prevent the sale of foreign goods during the *Pujas*. Pleaders, mukhtears, medical practitioners, priests, washermen, and barbers have means, which they can wield with terrible and marvellous effect against "anti-*swadeshi*-wallahs," without in any way breaking the law.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
18th Aug. 1906.

1215. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the *Janmastami* procession which has for the last 350 years taken place at Dacca without any hitch, was this year stopped by a very transparent device in which, it is freely admitted, the Nawab played a prominent part. The *Englishman* states, in defence of the Nawab's conduct, that the latter apprehending a disturbance between the Muhamadans and Hindus owing to Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation, advised his co-religionists to keep apart, and hence the Musalman cartmen refused to lend the wheels of their carts for the conveyance of the *chowkis*. The result was that the procession did not start, to the utter disappointment and amazement of tens of thousands who had assembled. No one was even remotely aware that there was any chance of a disturbance, and the plea seems to be a pure fabrication. The promoters of the *Janmastami* procession are non-political men, and the Musalman cartmen being mere coolies, it can safely be said that they are as much interested in Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation as in the fall of a sparrow. In its concluding paragraphs the journal shows the Nawab the futility of his pitting himself against the Hindus.

The stoppage of the *Janmastami* procession at Dacca.

INDIAN MIRROR,
19th Aug. 1906.

1216. The *Indian Mirror* congratulates the Assamese on the decided success of the Surma Valley Conference, and considers the establishment of a political Association in the

The Surma Valley Conference.

Province a wise step, as it meets a want which has been keenly felt. The Conference intends to work all the year round, and has thus set an example to the Congress and other political bodies.

BENGALÉE,
19th Aug. 1906.

1217. The *Bengalée* strongly supports the opinion of a writer in the *Morning Leader* who desires to impress Mr. Morley with the fact that the partition of Bengal is not

Partition—An all-India question.

a provincial, but an all-India question. It has aroused discontent throughout India, and there never was a greater disregard of public opinion than what was involved in this measure. There is a strong body of genuine feeling to give life and impetus to the agitation, and it is shared by both Hindus and Muhammadans. The Nawab of Dacca does not represent the latter community, and he has self-interested motives in supporting the partition. By seeking to set one community against another he becomes a traitor to the best interests of his country.

BENGALÉE,
19th Aug. 1906.

1218. The *Bengalée* strongly criticises the letter of "I.C.S." in the *Pioneer* complaining of Mr. Morley's treatment of Sir

Lamentations of a Jack in office.

Bampfylde Fuller and Lord Minto's "desertion" of his provincial lieutenant. The identity of the writer is regarded as obvious, and his accusation of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy is pronounced very indiscreet. No Governor-General can connive at open incitement of mutiny in the ranks of even the Civil Service, and it is on record that for similar breaches of discipline Civilians have had to leave India.

The writer eulogises Sir Bampfylde and claims that he has helped the *swadeshi* movement more than anyone else. The *Bengalée* acquiesces in this statement, but ascribes it to his exasperating treatment of the people.

1219. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that in his letter on the subject of Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation, "I.C.S." has glutted himself with sensation, noise, and falsehood. The writer declares that Sir Bampfylde was practically dismissed by the Secretary of State owing to the campaign of "vituperation and lies" waged against him by the "disloyal Bengalis." In addition to its being tactless, the statement is false. The Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam disagreed with the Viceroy of India on an administrative question, and being unable to carry out the wishes of his superior, resigned office. What had the Bengalis to do with this? Should such malignance and untruth be expected from a member of the "most honourable service in the world"? The Bengali agitators are needlessly vilified, but the attack reaches the height of its mendacity when it accuses the people of insulting English ladies, spitting on the ground as Englishmen pass by, etc. It is such a letter that is published by the *Pioneer* as "a grave protest by the entire Civil Service." This, of course, is journalistic rhetoric, as the public are aware of how Sir Bampfylde Fuller pulled with his subordinates, notably Messrs. Savage, Inglis, Streetfeild, and Bonham-Carter. The effusion is doubtless intended to intimidate the Viceroy, but this indeed is a vain hope.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
20th Aug. 1906

1220. The *Hindoo Patriot* writes that the discussion of the Indian Budget in Parliament clearly shows that the affairs of this country are being subjected to greater scrutiny by the representatives of the English people. This change is eminently satisfactory, and affords reasonable hope that the true character of the Indian administration will by degrees be gauged and ameliorated.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
20th Aug. 1906.

1221. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* attributes the hostility displayed by Indian officials towards their countrymen to the demoralising system of government that prevails in this country. If an ordinary man finds that he is suddenly raised to a position in which he can exercise absolute power, the probabilities are that he will greatly misuse his authority. This is almost inevitable in the case of down-trodden Indians, but nevertheless they should remember that they are "natives" and it is therefore not for them to be arrogant. They should remember that they are 'the most wretched people in the world,' and that whenever they get a little power they should use it to help and not oppress their countrymen.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
20th Aug. 1906.

1222. The *Bengalee* ridicules the report in the *Englishman* of a meeting of the Muhammadan Association held at Pabna to sympathise with Sir Bampfylde Fuller and petition the Government of India to reconsider the desirability of accepting his resignation. The unreliability of the *Englishman's* reports was exposed by this journal in connection with the Dacca meeting, and the public has learnt to accept them with caution. This Association has apparently no status, and the meeting in question must have been very poorly attended. The Muhammadan promoters of it are making fools of themselves, and it is a pity the community is led by such wiseacres, whose sole qualification seems to be a virulent hatred of Hindus.

BENGALIEE,
23rd Aug. 1906.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL.

OF POLICE, L. P.,
WRITERS' BUILDINGS,
The 25th August, 1906.

F. C. DALY,

Persl. Asst. to the Insp.-Genl. of Police. L. P.

